

IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA
AT CHANDIGARH

224

CRM-M No.11908 of 2026 (O&M)
Decided on: 11.03.2026

Ravi Kumar @ Ravi

.....Petitioner

Versus

State of Punjab

..... Respondent

CORAM: HON'BLE MR.JUSTICE SURYA PARTAP SINGH

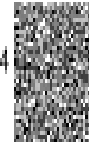
Present: Mr. Gurnoor Singh Sethi, Advocate for the petitioner.

Mr. I.P.S. Sabharwal, DAG, Punjab.

SURYA PARTAP SINGH, J. (Oral):

This is first petition for bail, filed by the petitioner under Section 483 of the 'Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023'. This petition pertains to a case arising out of FIR No.118 dated 23.09.2024, for the commission of offence punishable under Sections 103(1), 191(3), 190, 61(2) and 238 of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 and Sections 25 & 27 of Arms Act, Police Station Bhogpur, District Jalandhar Rural.

2. Briefly stating the facts emerging from the record are that the FIR of this case came into being at the instance of 'Navjot Singh', hereinafter being referred to as 'complainant' only. It was stated by the complainant that his younger brother 'Jaspal Singh' was a bachelor and that on 22.09.2024 at about 04.00 P.M., his brother had visited 'Bhogpur' with his friend on a motorcycle bearing registration No.RJ-20BF-1313.



According to complainant at 11.00 P.M. 'Simranjit Singh' a friend of his brother called him and informed that 'Jaspal Singh' had been shot and was lying near Moga Railway crossing. As per complainant he immediately rushed to the spot shifted his brother to the hospital, where he was declared dead. It was further stated by the complainant that he had a very strong doubt that 'Gurjeet Singh', 'Ravi Kumar', 'Amrik Singh', 'Babbu' and Sunny were responsible for the killing of his brother as 2-3 days ago 'Gurjeet' had beaten 'Simranjit' and threatened that he would kill 'Jaspal' and 'Hardeep'.

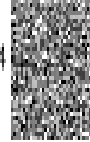
3. It is the case of the prosecution that in view of above mentioned statement formal FIR of this was lodged and the investigation taken up. As per prosecution that during the course of investigation the accused was arrested.

4. **Notice of motion.**

5. Since advance notice has already been served, Mr. I.P.S. Sabharwal, DAG, Punjab, has appeared on behalf of respondent-State. Hence, service of notice upon the State is hereby dispensed with. The learned State Counsel has filed custody certificate of the petitioner. The same be taken on record. No formal reply has been filed by the State. However, the learned State counsel has orally opposed the present petition.

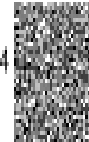
6. Heard.

7. The record has been perused carefully.



8. A perusal of the record shows that following are the relevant factors which are required to be taken into consideration for a decision in the present petition:-

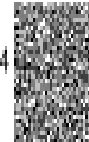
- i) that the petitioner is already in custody for a period of more than one year, five months & nine days;
- ii) that the investigation of this case is already complete and the final report under Section 173 Cr.P.C. has been filed;
- iv) that nothing has been left to be recovered from the possession of petitioner;
- v) that as per the case developed by the prosecution co-accused 'Manpreet' and 'Arun @ Arru' were present on the spot and gun shot was fired by 'Arun' only;
- vi) that there is nothing on record to show that petitioner was present on the spot at the time of occurrence, or that he was instrumental in firing the gun shot;
- vii) that the trial of this case is not likely to be concluded in near future;
- viii) that the detention of petitioner in the judicial lock-up is not likely to serve any purpose;
- ix) that there is nothing on record to show that if released on bail, the petitioner may tamper with the evidence or influence the



witnesses;

- x) that there is nothing on record to show that if released on bail, the petitioner will not co-operate/participate in the trial.

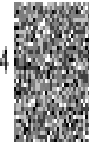
9. In the present case, the principles of law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the case of 'Dataram versus State of Uttar Pradesh and another', (2018) 3 SCC 22, are relevant, wherein it has been observed that "a fundamental postulate of criminal jurisprudence is the presumption of innocence, meaning thereby that a person is believed to be innocent until found guilty. However, there are instances in our criminal law where a reverse onus has been placed on an accused with regard to some specific offences but that is another matter and does not detract from the fundamental postulate in respect of other offences. Yet another important facet of our criminal jurisprudence is that the grant of bail is the general rule and putting a person in jail or in a prison or in a correction home (whichever expression one may wish to use) is an exception. Unfortunately, some of these basic principles appear to have been lost sight of with the result that more and more persons are being incarcerated and for longer periods. This does not do any good to our criminal jurisprudence or to our society. There is no doubt that the grant or denial of bail is entirely the discretion of the judge considering a case but even so, the exercise of judicial discretion has been circumscribed by a large number of decisions rendered by this Court and by every High Court in the country. Yet, occasionally there is a



necessity to introspect whether denying bail to an accused person is the right thing to do on the facts and in the circumstances of a case”.

10. The principles laid down by the Hon’ble the Supreme Court of India in the case of ‘Satender Kumar Antil v. Central Bureau of Investigation’ (2022) 10 SCC 51 are also relevant in this case. In the abovementioned case, it has been observed that “the rate of conviction in criminal cases in India is abysmally low. It appears to us that this factor weighs on the mind of the Court while deciding the bail applications in a negative sense. Courts tend to think that the possibility of a conviction being nearer to rarity, bail applications will have to be decided strictly, contrary to legal principles. We cannot mix up consideration of a bail application, which is not punitive in nature with that of a possible adjudication by way of trial. On the contrary, an ultimate acquittal with continued custody would be a case of grave injustice”.

11. Recently, in the case of ‘Tapas Kumar Palit Vs. State of Chhattisgarh’, 2025 SCC Online SC 322, the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India has observed that “if an accused is to get a final verdict after incarceration of six to seven years in jail as an undertrial prisoner, then, definitely, it could be said that his right to have a speedy trial under Article 21 of the Constitution has been infringed”. It has also been observed by the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India in the abovementioned case that “delays are bad for the accused and extremely bad for the victims, for Indian society



and for the credibility of our justice system, which is valued. Judges are the masters of their Courtrooms and the Criminal Procedure Code provides many tools for the Judges to use in order to ensure that cases proceed efficiently”.

12. To elucidate further, this Court is conscious of the basic and fundamental principle of law that right to speedy trial is a part of reasonable, fair and just procedure enshrined under Article 21 of the Constitution of India. This constitutional right cannot be denied to an undertrial prisoner, as mandated by Hon’ble Apex court in ‘Balwinder Singh versus State of Punjab and another’ 2024 SCC Online SC 4354.

13. Taking into consideration the cumulative effect of all the aforesaid factors, it is hereby held that the petitioner is entitled for the concession of bail, and that the present petition deserves to be allowed.

14. Accordingly, without commenting anything on the merits of the case, the present petition is hereby **allowed**. The petitioner is hereby ordered to be released on bail on furnishing personal bond and surety bond(s) to the satisfaction of learned trial Court. However, the abovesaid benefit shall be subject to following conditions:-

- i) that the petitioner shall not directly or indirectly make any inducement, threat or promise to any person acquainted with the facts of the case, so as to dissuade him from disclosing such facts to the Court or to any other authority;



- ii) that the petitioner shall at the time of execution of bond, furnish the address to the Court concerned and shall notify the change in address to the trial Court, till the final decision of the trial; and
- iii) that the petitioner shall not leave India without prior permission of trial Court.

15. It is, however, made clear that any observation made hereinabove is only for the purpose of deciding the present petition and the same shall have no bearing on the merits of the case.

(SURYA PARTAP SINGH)
JUDGE

11.03.2026
Manoj Bhutani

Whether speaking/reasoned Yes/No
Whether reportable Yes/No